Values and Water Resource Management

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Why Examine Values?

- Conflicts over water use typically involve value commitments and assumptions
- Valuation methods can vary according to different values (e.g., Cost-Benefit Analysis and Full Cost-Benefit Analysis)
 - Efficiency vs. Effectiveness
 - Attempts at including intangible values

Our Principal Investigator



Problem of Perspective

Water use, demands and conflicts can involve a variety of perspectives regarding

- Utility parameters (industrial, agricultural recreational)
- Identity (e.g., urban vs. rural, spiritual, cultural, individual vs. communal)
- Analysis (e.g., sociological, political, economic, legal)

Problems Arising

Conflict

Marginalization

Social Invisibility

Injustice

Analytic Failures (leading to decision-making and policy failures)

because of what is valued, whose values are recognized

Why Values Analysis

Serves as a device to identify and clarify parameters of conflict

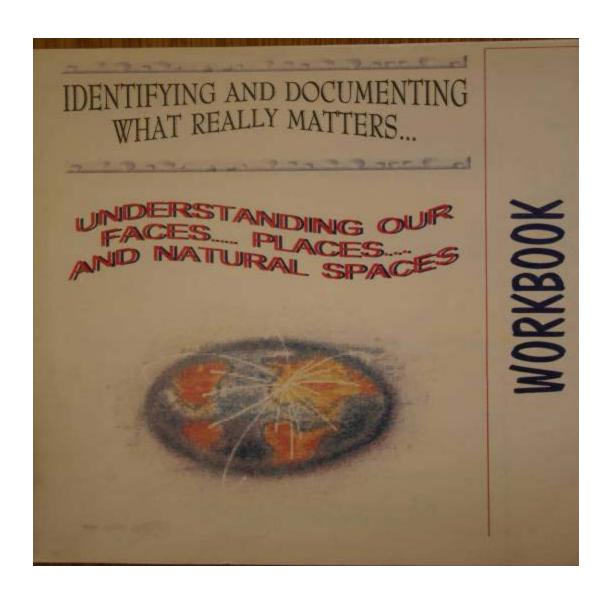
Offers a platform for multiple ways to represent perspectives and analytical problems to complement Scientific and Economic modes

Serves as basis for structuring and formulating normative concerns

For Example

NFLD Cod Fisheries
Nu'Chal'nuth
Rojas' Flower Diagram

Humber River, NFLD)



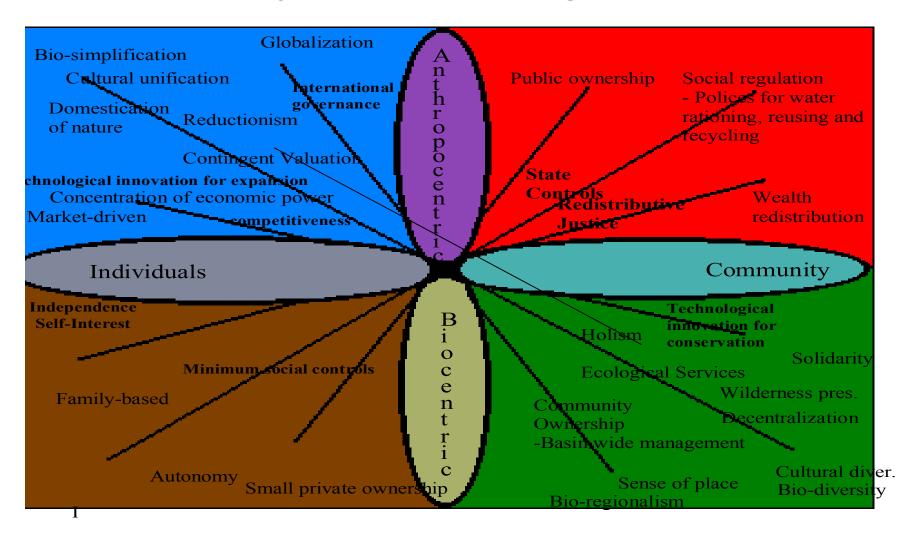


Nu'Chal'nuth



Value Representations

Rojas' Flower Diagram



What is Values Analysis

- Analytic procedure that aids policy and decision-making processes: representation, comprehension and evaluation
- More comprehensive analysis of what matters to stakeholders (and institutions)
- Aid to setting out normative parameters for decision-making and policy

What is Values Analysis?

Clarification

To help ensure adequate identification of operative values

Understanding

To help represent and classify what matters to stakeholders

Evaluation

To serve as a basis for assessing positions and normative claims

Step 1

 Extracting indicators of value commitments from data (interviews & focus groups in an iterative process)

Open-ended Narrative Approach

Step 2 - Categorization

First Order

Economic, political, social, legal, moral

Second Order

Negotiable/Non-negotiable

Core/Peripheral

Step 3 – Set Evaluation Parameters

Utilize core and non-negotiables to seek agreement on principles for evaluation

Will likely find three basic principles:

- 1) Do no Harm or Do the least possible Harm
- 2) Give What is Owed (sometimes construed as Justice)
- 3) Integrity and Honesty

Negotiate other principles by reference to the above

Examples (aggregated)

Cabri/Stewart Valley

Blood Tribe

Cabri/Stewart Valley

Focus tended to be on adaptations to water shortages & pride expressed

e.g., building and maintaining water treatment plant; ability to truck water, alternate day watering (municipal policy)

Some concern for children not taking up farming



Blood Tribe

Problem has not been drought but flooding Focus is not on water as such, but directly on governance

- Indian Act and DIA
- lack of trust in local governance
- undermining of traditional governance systems





Conclusion

- Disparity between Cabri-Stewart Valley vs. Blood (one focused on adaptive capacity and autonomy, the other on vulnerability) discloses distinct value profiles
- Demand for different analysis of problem
- Demand for different kinds of response